S104.4

COLORADO LABOR FORCE REVIEW

Published monthly by the Department of Labor and Employment 894-2575

Vol. XXVII, No. 6, June 1990

Released August 1990

IN THIS ISSUE:

COLORADO & DENVER AREA TRENDS.....2

A DISCUSSION OF THE TWO EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES.....4

DATA TABLES & CHARTS.....9

FOOTNOTES TO DATA TABLES/GLOSSARY OF TERMS.....19

Prepared by:

Labor Market Information Section

Colorado Trends

The State's labor market picture was stable, but generally healthy heading into summer. Only small changes were noted in both employment and unemployment in June as the seasonally adjusted jobless rate advanced one-tenth of a percentage point to 5.0 percent. Annual comparison remains quite favorable as 6.2 percent of the labor force were out of work one year ago. The number of unemployed Coloradans reached an estimated 88,000 during June, up 2,500 from the prior month, but 16,600 below a year ago. The diminishing number of young people entering the summer job market has lessened the traditional June unemployment pressure nationally over the past few years. While specific data is not available for the State, it is likely this trend is also occurring locally.

Statewide, nearly 1,657,500 persons were working in June. Overall employment changes were very close to normal for the period as the number of jobholders fell by only 400 after adjustment for usual seasonal happenings for the period. Total employment was lower last year in June at 1,573,700.

Increased activity relating to tourism, construction and agriculture in addition to the entry of many summertime job seekers made for a mixed, but normal unemployment picture in individual areas around Colorado during June. The jobless rate on a seasonally unadjusted basis rose in 32 counties, fell in 28 counties and showed no change in 3.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported the nation's jobless rate fell one-tenth of a percentage point to 5.2 percent in June. Total civilian employment was unchanged at 118.4 million while unemployment declined 300,000 to 6.4 million.

Unadjusted nonagricultural wage and salary employment gained 11,800 in June to 1,512,300. The increase was the fifth monthly gain in a row, but was below normal for the May-June period. All major nonfarm industry sectors rose over the month with the exception of government. Total wage and salary jobs in the State numbered 1,482,500 last June.

Services (up 9,800) realized the biggest increase in June advancing to 397,800. The rise, which was stronger than expected for the month, was concentrated in the hotels and other lodging places (up 3,100), amusements and recreation services (up 2,700) and business services (up 1,400)

subsectors. Other healthy gainers include membership organizations (up 600), engineering and management services (up 600) and agricultural services (up 700). Services continues to be the fastest growing sector in the Colorado economy, adding 12,800 new jobs in the past year or an increase of 3.3 percent.

Contract construction (up 3,800) followed services with the second largest gain over the month, slightly better than normal for June. Additional workers were distributed among general building contractors (up 800), heavy construction (up 1,400) and special trades (up 1,600).

Trade (up 2,700) employment was weaker than normal for the month. A 4,800 gain in eating and drinking places was offset by a 3,900 loss in food stores due to successful negotiations for new labor contracts. General merchandise stores added 200 workers. In a separate announcement, Pace Membership Warehouse Inc., now a unit of K Mart Corp., will build three new warehouse stores in the Denver Area and move its office headquarters from Aurora to a new facility in Greenwood Village in mid-October. The capital cost of the new construction and expansion should total about $42 million. The three new stores will add about 500 employees to Pace's current Colorado workforce of 1,200 people.

Smaller gains occurred over the month in finance, insurance and real estate (up 700), transportation and public utilities (up 700), manufacturing (up 400) and mining (up 100). Two firms recently announced layoffs in two of these sectors. In finance, Nationwide Insurance will consolidate its regional processing office into San Antonio, Texas by mid-1991, eliminating approximately 150 jobs from the Denver Area. In manufacturing, Bristol-Myers Squibb Co. will close a Denver division that makes surgical equipment, cutting 126 jobs.

Government (down 6,400) showed the only loss during June. The drop was seasonal due to the closing of some university facilities. State education employment fell by 8,100.

After changing very little for the past three months, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the **DENVER MSA** jumped one-half of a percentage point to 4.9 percent. The over-the-year comparison remains favorable as the rate last May stood at 6.1 percent.

After seasonal adjustment, the resident jobholder count fell 1,800 to 843,300. Total employment has increased 32,200 in the past twelve months.

The number of persons seeking, but unable to find, work during the survey week rose 4,200 to 43,400. One year ago 52,500 persons in the Metro Area were unemployed.

Nonagricultural wage and salary jobs rose 4,300 to 842,200. This series is now up 15,800 or 1.9 percent in the past year. The monthly gain was lower than expected as many industry groups turned in subpar performances. Seasonal strength was evident only in construction, which added 2,700 jobs. Other gainers inlcuded transportation and public utilities (up 500), services (up 3,000), and finance, insurance, and real estate (up 600). The weakest major component during the month was trade (down 1,500).

WHY DON'T THE TWO EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES ALWAYS MOVE IN THE SAME DIRECTION?

Readers of this publication occasionally express concern about the apparent contradiction between changes in the Colorado nonagricultural wage and salary series and movements in the State total employment series. There is a certain intuitive appeal in the argument that if a very large part of something moves in one direction, the entire thing should follow in the same direction. Thus, because nonagricultural wage and salary employment has constituted roughly 90 percent of total employment in Colorado for a long period of time, any divergence in the behavior of the two series is particularly disturbing to those who view nonfarm wage and salary jobs as simply a very large component of total employment. For this reason it is sometimes suggested that positive (negative) growth in nonfarm jobs over some time period should always be mirrored by a positive (negative) change in total employment. This article briefly summarizes why this is often not the case, particularly for short-term periods. The intent is to offer some qualitative, rather than quantitative, explanations for these divergences. It is hoped that the concerns of those persons who believe the two series should move roughly parallel with each other will be somewhat alleviated by a better understanding of the distinguishing characteristics of each series.

It should be noted that contradictory movements between the two series are not unique to Colorado. The same phenomenon has been observed not only in other states, but at the national level as well. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has published a number of papers reconciling different rates of change between the national payroll series and the total employment series which have occurred over various time periods.[1]

A useful starting point for discussion is to examine more precisely what each series attempts to measure. By definition, nonagricultural wage and salary employment excludes certain groups of jobholders. The "all other" component which consists of self-employed individuals, unpaid family workers, and private household workers is one such group. In addition, most agricultural workers are excluded from the wage and salary estimate, with the exception of those persons employed in the agricultural services industries (e.g., landscaping and veterinary activities).

Although the nonagricultural wage and salary total is sometimes referred to as an employment series, it is more accurately an estimate of nonfarm jobs (and not even all nonfarm jobs, as we have just seen). In Colorado, this series is based upon a monthly survey of roughly 5000 firms representing about 45 percent of total nonfarm jobs. Firms respond to the survey by indicating the number of persons on their payrolls for the week which includes the 12th of the month. Because the sample is establishment-based,

---

[1]Flaim, Paul O. How many new jobs since 1982? Data from two surveys differ. Monthly Labor Review, August 1989.

Stinson, Jr., Jonn F. Comparison of nonagricultural employment estimates from two surveys. Employment and Earnings, March 1984.

---. Moonlighting: a key to differences in measuring employment growth. Monthly Labor Review, Research Summaries, February 1987.

it is frequently referred to as the establishment survey, and the resulting estimates often known as the payroll series. This series is benchmarked (or adjusted) each year to payroll counts submitted by employers with their unemployment insurance tax reports as well as other data. Persons holding more than one job are counted more than once in this estimate, as are those who quit and start a new job within the same survey period. Age is not a consideration in the payroll count; thus, persons under 16 years old would be included in this estimate.

Total employment includes those groups not part of the wage and salary series. In addition, persons with a job but not at work and not paid during the survey period (unpaid absences), are in the employment estimate. This consists of individuals not working due to labor disputes, illness, vacations, inclement weather or personal reasons.

In contrast with the nonfarm jobs estimate, total employment is derived from a regression-type model based in large part on the monthly results from the Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the BLS. Unlike the establishment-based payroll series, the total employment series uses the household as the sampling unit. Currently, about 800 households in Colorado are sampled each month. The regression approach allows an estimate to be made from a small random sample by controlling for the amount of sampling error in the monthly CPS.

In the CPS, any person 16 years or older working at least one hour for pay or profit or at least 15 unpaid hours in a family business during the survey period is considered employed. Also, as noted earlier, persons with a job but not at work for a variety of reasons are counted in the CPS as employed even though they received no remuneration during the survey period. Under the CPS definition of employment, persons working at more than one job are counted only once.

There is one final difference between the two series. In the establishment survey, jobs are counted on the basis of place of work, i.e., the payroll numbers yield an estimate of where jobs are geographically located. Total employment figures are calculated on a place of residence basis, thus indicating where jobholders actually live. The difference here is a reflection of commuting patterns of workers and is estimated from 1980 Census data. Commuting patterns have a great deal to do with discrepant movements in the two series at the county level but are not significant at the State level. As data from the 1990 Census are made available, changes in these patterns will be updated and incorporated into the estimating methodology for total employment at the county level. However, changes in commuting patterns will likely have little influence on the State estimate.

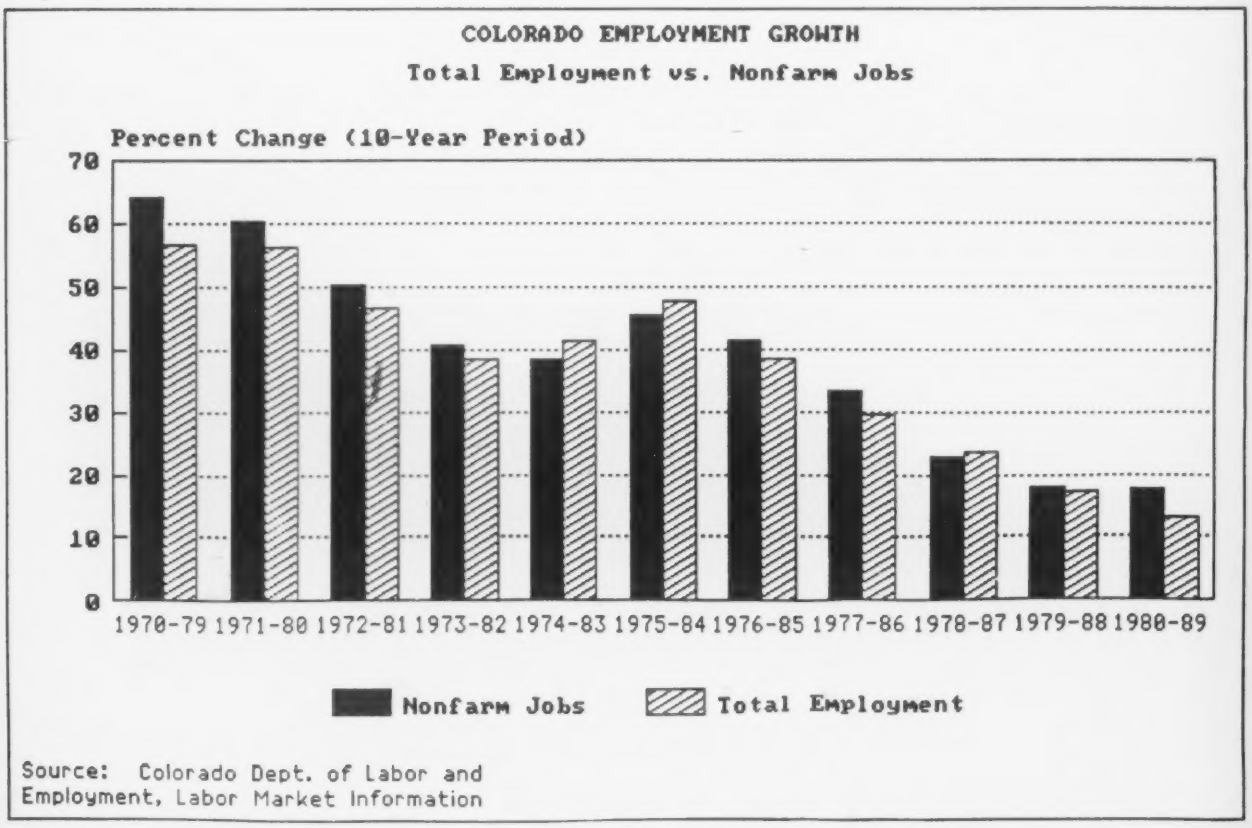
These definitional differences should not be considered negligible. Unpublished monthly CPS data for Colorado indicate that the self-employed, unpaid family, private household portion of total employment is somewhere in the neighborhood of 150,000 (or almost 10 percent of total employment). In addition, although state specific data are not available, unpaid absences in 1986 are estimated to have numbered about 4.5 million or 3.8 percent of the national labor force.

The presence of unpaid employees and the self-employed, unpaid family and private household workers in the total employment estimate probably accounts

for some of the conflicting seasonal movements between it and the nonagricultural wage and salary series. Both groups have tended to show strong seasonal patterns of employment growth often contravening that of the nonfarm jobs series. For example, in Colorado, nonfarm jobs tend to peak in June, fall slightly in July, and remain relatively stable in August. Total employment, on the other hand, generally reaches an apex in July or August before beginning a gradual decline that continues through January. Thus, while we might expect both the employment and jobs estimates to rise from May to June, total employment is likely to increase and nonfarm jobs decrease in July. This difference in the timing of seasonal peaks of the two series is also evident at the national level and has been attributed, at least in part, to unpaid absences.[2]

Despite all of these definitional differences, we would expect that over a long period of time the two series would move roughly parallel with each other. In fact, this has been the case, as seen in Fig. 1, which compares movements in the payroll series and the total employment series over 10-year time intervals.

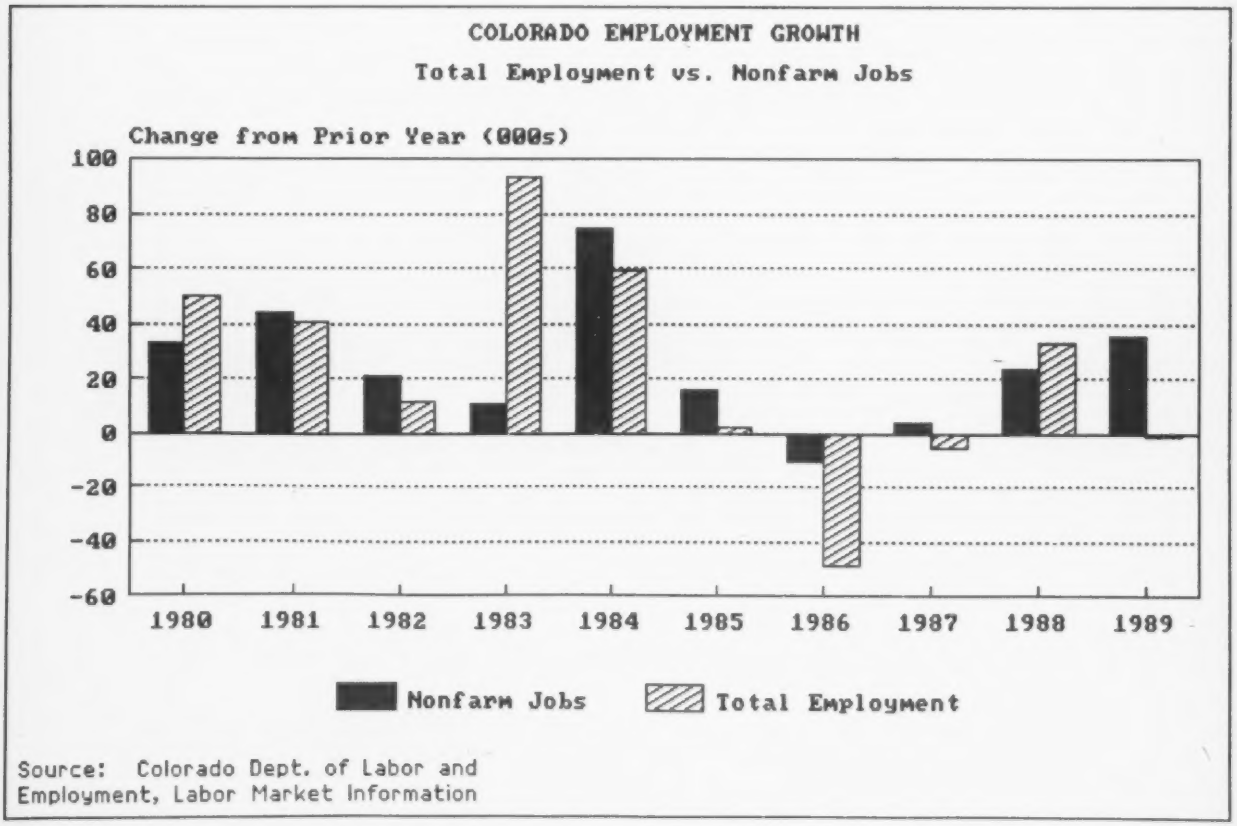
Fig. 1



[2]Keyes, Denis. LAUS Simulation Project-- Special Topic Series, Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 1987. Research conducted by the BLS suggests that unpaid absences from work tend to peak in July and August each year.

Although a close correlation between long-term movements in the two series exists, we can see from Fig. 2 that the short-term relationship is more problematic, particularly for those who feel the series should move in tandem with each other. With the exception of 1987 and 1989, both series show matching over-the-year movements in terms of direction. In 1987, the year generally identified as the one in which a modest turnaround in the State's economic fortunes began, nonagricultural wage and salary jobs showed a small increase while total employment fell slightly. Meanwhile, a larger gain in nonfarm jobs in 1989 was paired with an insignificant dip in the employment estimate of the same year. Also interesting, although not because the two series diverged, are 1983 and 1986. Employment growth far outpaced that of the nonfarm jobs series in 1983, while employment losses were much more severe than payroll reductions in 1986.

Fig. 2



Source: Colorado Dept. of Labor and Employment, Labor Market Information

We can make two guesses as to why the series moved in opposite directions in 1987 and 1989. First, small changes in annual average CPS employment estimates may not be significant due to sampling error in the CPS. Therefore, it is possible that 1987 and 1989 were actually years of employment growth, rather than small losses as reported. This could also explain the large movements, both up and down, that occurred in 1983 and 1986-- the estimates may simply have overstated the true magnitude of the

annual employment change. In addition, it should be remembered that CPS total employment data for 1988 and 1989 are not yet final and will be re-benchmarked during first quarter 1991; thus, 1989 may yet show positive employment growth. None of this is meant to suggest that the employment estimates are inadequate, merely that caution should be used in interpreting their meaning.

Second, the inclusion of persons who hold more than one job (multiple job holders) in the payroll series may be responsible for some of the divergences in the two series. For example, national studies on the incidence of moonlighting over the past 30 years show it to be positively correlated with periods of economic expansion, i.e., multiple job holding appears to change little during times of slow growth and climbs as the pace of economic activity increases.[3]

The number of multiple job holders in the United States was estimated to be 6.2 percent of total employment in 1989, up from 5.4 percent in 1985, the last time estimates were prepared. Although data for Colorado are not available, it seems reasonable that multiple job holding in the State has also increased since the mid-1980s. Information from the May 1989 CPS, from which the multiple job holding rates are derived, indicates that about 3 out of every 4 dual job holders in nonfarm wage and salary jobs held second jobs in either the trade or services industries. These industry groups have comprised a larger portion of net new nonfarm jobs in Colorado since mid-decade than before.[4] This, along with the quickening pace of business activity in the State in the past few years, make it likely that the extent of dual job holding has risen, thus accounting for some of the disparity that has occurred between the two series in the latter part of the 1980s.

It is worth mentioning that each series viewed independently paints a similar picture of Colorado business cycles in the 1980s. The decade began with fairly strong growth, followed by a slowing in 1982 which coincided with a national recession and a slump in energy prices, a rebound in 1983-84, and sluggishness in 1985 which led into a local recession from which the State did not start emerging until sometime in 1987.

It is hoped that this paper has provided the reader with a better understanding of what each set of estimates mean, along with some appreciation why the payroll totals and the employment estimates may not move in the same direction or at the same rate of change. The notion that nonagricultural wage and salary jobs are a large subset of total employment and therefore drive employment estimates is incorrect inasmuch as the nonfarm jobs estimate does not result from subtracting certain groups of employed persons from total employment. Rather, the estimates are based on different definitions, derived from different sources, and made using different methodologies. Each is probably best interpreted as a separate and independent series that generally traces economic cycles quite well.

---

[3]Stinson, ob.cit., Moonlighting: a key to differences in measuring employment growth.

[4]Based on 3-year moving totals of trade and service job growth as a percentage of net nonfarm job growth in Colorado, 1981 forward.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AREA LABOR FORCE AND INDUSTRY DATA 1/

COLORADO	JUN 1990	MAY 1990	MAR 1990	JUN 1989	CHANGE FROM: MONTH AGO	1 QTR. AGO	YEAR AGO
Resident Civilian Labor Force (In Thousands).	1745.4	1743.3	1724.0	1678.3	2.1	21.4	67.1
Unemployment	88.0	85.5	84.2	104.6	2.5	3.8	-16.6
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.0	4.9	4.9	6.2	---	---	---
Employment	1657.4	1657.8	1639.8	1573.7	-0.4	17.6	83.7
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Jobs	1500.0	1501.5	1488.7	1470.5	-1.5	11.3	29.5
Mining	19.4	19.7	19.4	19.5	-0.3	0.0	-0.1
Contract Construction	59.3	58.8	59.0	58.8	0.5	0.3	0.5
Manufacturing	194.1	195.5	196.1	193.1	-1.4	-2.0	1.0
Durable Goods	120.2	121.0	122.4	121.5	-0.8	-2.2	-1.3
Nondurable Goods	73.9	74.5	73.7	71.6	-0.6	0.2	2.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	93.4	93.3	92.9	92.6	0.1	0.5	0.8
Trade	366.7	368.2	361.0	361.2	-1.5	5.7	5.5
Wholesale	80.9	80.8	80.7	80.3	0.1	0.2	0.6
Retail	285.8	287.4	280.3	280.9	-1.6	5.5	4.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	96.3	96.8	97.0	95.7	-0.5	-0.7	0.6
Services	392.7	391.1	388.9	379.9	1.6	3.8	12.8
Government	278.1	278.1	274.4	269.5	0.0	3.7	8.6
Federal	59.7	59.5	57.2	56.0	0.2	2.5	3.7
State	64.8	65.1	64.6	64.4	-0.3	0.2	0.4
Local	153.6	153.5	152.6	149.6	0.1	1.0	4.0
DENVER MSA (Adams, Arapahoe, Denver, Douglas and Jefferson Counties)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force (In Thousands).	886.7	884.3	880.8	863.6	2.4	5.9	23.1
Unemployment	43.4	39.2	40.0	52.5	4.2	3.4	-9.1
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.9	4.4	4.5	6.1	---	---	---
Employment	843.3	845.1	840.8	811.1	-1.8	2.5	32.2
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Jobs	832.0	835.0	828.3	816.5	-3.0	3.7	15.5
Mining	11.2	11.5	11.5	11.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Contract Construction	34.7	33.4	31.9	30.7	1.3	2.8	4.0
Manufacturing	95.7	96.6	96.2	95.5	-0.9	-0.5	0.2
Durable Goods	50.2	50.6	50.7	50.7	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5
Nondurable Goods	45.5	46.0	45.5	44.9	-0.5	0.0	0.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	68.4	68.1	68.1	67.0	0.3	0.3	1.4
Trade	201.7	205.1	200.9	200.5	-3.4	0.8	1.2
Wholesale	56.1	56.1	55.9	56.2	0.0	0.2	-0.1
Retail	145.6	149.0	145.0	144.4	-3.4	0.6	1.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	63.4	63.4	63.8	63.6	0.0	-0.4	-0.2
Services	225.0	225.0	225.4	219.5	0.0	-0.4	5.5
Government	131.9	131.9	130.5	127.9	0.0	1.4	4.0
Federal	34.7	34.5	33.2	33.0	0.2	1.5	1.7
State	27.1	27.2	26.9	27.1	-0.1	0.2	0.0
Local	70.1	70.2	70.4	67.9	-0.1	-0.3	2.2
BOULDER-LONGMONT MSA (Boulder County)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force	136860	137290	137600	132940	-430	-740	3920
Unemployment	5420	5040	5110	6790	380	310	-1370
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.0	3.7	3.7	5.1	---	---	---
Employment	131440	132250	132490	126150	-810	-1050	5290
COLORADO SPRINGS MSA (El Paso County)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force	192530	192860	191680	189760	-330	850	2770
Unemployment	12820	11540	11520	14130	1280	1300	-1310
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.7	6.0	6.0	7.4	---	---	---
Employment	179710	181320	180160	175630	-1610	-450	4080
FORT COLLINS-LOVELAND MSA (Larimer County)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force	98980	98480	95630	94920	500	3350	4060
Unemployment	4490	4210	4110	5100	280	380	-610
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.5	4.3	4.3	5.4	---	---	---
Employment	94490	94270	91520	89820	220	2970	4670
GREELEY MSA (Weld County)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force	74360	72620	70580	66730	1740	3780	7630
Unemployment	4120	3170	3220	4290	950	900	-170
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.5	4.4	4.6	6.4	---	---	---
Employment	70240	69450	67360	62440	790	2880	7800
PUEBLO MSA (Pueblo County)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force	52230	51300	49950	50140	930	2280	2090
Unemployment	3510	3370	3410	4310	140	100	-800
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.7	6.6	6.8	8.6	---	---	---
Employment	48720	47930	46540	45830	790	2180	2890

COLORADO LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

STATE OF COLORADO	JUN 2/ 1990	MAY 3/ 1990	JUN 1989	CHANGE FROM MONTH AGO	CHANGE FROM YEAR AGO
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (In Thousands).	1770.4	1733.2	1703.3	37200	67100
(by place of residence)					
UNEMPLOYMENT 4/	93.1	83.7	110.7	9400	-17600
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.3	4.8	6.5	---	---
EMPLOYMENT	1677.3	1649.5	1592.6	27800	84700
Nonagricultural 5/	1607.1	1582.9	1549.7	24200	57400
Agricultural	70.2	66.6	42.9	3600	27300
WAGE & SALARY 6/ (by place of work)	1512.3	1500.5	1482.5	11800	29800
GOODS PRODUCING	277.1	272.8	275.5	4300	1600
SERVICE PRODUCING	1235.2	1227.7	1207.0	7500	28200
MINING	19.5	19.4	19.6	100	-100
Metal Mining	3.4	3.3	3.7	100	-300
Coal Mining	2.9	2.9	2.9	0	0
Oil & Gas Extraction	12.2	12.2	12.1	0	100
CONSTRUCTION	62.6	58.8	62.0	3800	600
General Building Contractors	13.8	13.0	13.6	800	200
Heavy Construction, Exc. Building	11.5	10.1	10.9	1400	600
Special Trade Contractors	37.3	35.7	35.7	1600	1600
MANUFACTURING	195.0	194.6	193.9	400	1100
Durable Goods	121.2	120.9	122.4	300	-1200
Lumber & Wood Prod., Inc. Furniture	6.8	6.9	6.6	-100	200
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	7.9	7.7	7.9	200	0
Primary, Fabricated Metal Products	14.6	14.4	14.2	200	400
Computer & Office Equipment	20.1	20.1	21.2	0	-1100
Instruments & Related Products	19.9	19.7	19.8	200	100
Nondurable Goods	73.8	73.7	71.5	100	2300
Food & Kindred Products	25.9	26.1	25.7	-200	200
Meat Products	8.2	8.3	8.0	-100	200
Dairy Products	2.3	2.3	2.2	0	100
Beverages	7.6	7.7	7.8	-100	-200
Textiles, Apparel & Leather Products	4.9	4.9	4.8	0	100
Paper & Allied Products	2.4	2.4	2.3	0	100
Printing & Publishing	24.3	24.2	23.3	100	1000
Chemicals, Petroleum & Coal Products	9.8	9.6	8.9	200	900
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	93.6	92.9	92.8	700	800
Railroad Transportation	3.8	3.8	3.9	0	-100
Trucking & Warehousing	21.0	20.8	20.2	200	900
Transportation by Air	18.4	18.2	18.6	200	-200
Communications	28.2	28.1	28.0	100	200
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	12.5	12.4	12.4	100	100
TRADE	368.2	365.5	362.7	2700	5500
Wholesale Trade	81.5	81.0	80.9	500	600
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	50.7	50.4	50.5	300	200
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	30.8	30.6	30.4	200	400
Retail Trade	286.7	284.5	281.8	2200	4900
General Merchandise Stores	29.9	29.7	29.6	200	300
Food Stores	42.7	46.6	42.4	-3900	300
Automotive Dealers & Svc. Stations	30.3	30.1	30.2	200	100
Apparel & Accessory Stores	13.9	13.6	14.1	300	-200
Eating & Drinking Places	111.5	106.7	110.0	4800	1500
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	97.2	96.5	96.5	700	700
Depository Institutions	25.5	25.6	25.9	-100	-400
Insurance	28.1	28.0	27.9	100	200
Real Estate	24.9	24.0	24.7	900	200
SERVICES	397.8	388.0	385.0	9800	12800
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	33.3	30.2	32.2	3100	1100
Personal Services	15.6	15.5	15.8	100	-200
Business Services	81.4	80.6	79.4	800	2000
Computer & Data Processing Services	17.5	17.3	17.4	200	100
Motion Pictures	4.7	4.6	4.3	100	400
Amusements & Recreation Services	24.6	21.9	22.8	2700	1800
Ski Lift Operators	1.9	1.8	2.0	100	-100
Health Services	96.1	95.4	93.6	700	2500
Hospitals	40.3	40.0	39.5	300	800
MD's & Other Health Practitioners	32.4	32.1	31.4	300	1000
Nursing Facil. & Home Health Care	18.3	18.0	17.8	300	500
Legal Services	14.0	13.7	13.7	300	300
Educational Services	12.3	12.6	11.9	-300	400
Social Services	21.0	21.0	20.5	0	500
Membership Organizations	23.0	22.4	22.8	600	200
Engineering & Management Services	41.1	40.5	38.8	600	2300
Agricultural Services	9.8	9.1	9.1	700	700
GOVERNMENT	278.4	284.8	270.0	-6400	8400
Federal Government	60.4	59.5	56.6	900	3800
State Government	59.0	67.2	58.6	-8200	400
State Education	34.2	42.3	33.7	-8100	500
Local Government	159.0	158.1	154.8	900	4200
Local Education	84.0	86.8	81.6	-2800	2400
LABOR DISPUTANTS	0.1	0.1	0.0	0	100

DENVER MSA LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

DENVER MSA (Adams, Arapahoe, Denver, Douglas and Jefferson Counties)	JUN 2/ 1990	MAY 3/ 1990	JUN 1989	CHANGE FROM MONTH AGO	CHANGE FROM YEAR AGO
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (In Thousands).	898.1	882.9	875.0	15200	23100
(by place of residence)					
UNEMPLOYMENT 4/	44.7	38.6	54.1	6100	-9400
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.0	4.4	6.2	---	---
EMPLOYMENT	853.4	844.3	820.9	9100	32500
Nonagricultural 5/	841.0	832.5	813.3	8500	27700
Agricultural	12.4	11.8	7.6	600	4800
WAGE & SALARY 6/ (by place of work)	842.4	838.1	826.6	4300	15800
GOODS PRODUCING	144.2	141.6	140.1	2600	4100
SERVICE PRODUCING	698.2	696.5	686.5	1700	11700
MINING	11.3	11.4	11.6	-100	-300
Oil & Gas Extraction	9.2	9.3	9.4	-100	-200
CONSTRUCTION	36.3	33.6	32.1	2700	4200
General Building Contractors	6.1	5.7	6.3	400	-200
Heavy Construction, Exc. Building	9.1	7.7	5.7	1400	3400
Special Trade Contractors	21.1	20.2	20.1	900	1000
MANUFACTURING	96.6	96.6	96.4	0	200
Durable Goods	50.6	50.6	51.1	0	-500
Lumber & Wood Prod., Inc. Furniture.	2.9	3.0	2.9	-100	0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	4.8	4.8	4.8	0	0
Primary, Fabricated Metal Products	7.4	7.4	7.6	0	-200
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	6.6	6.5	6.4	100	200
Nondurable Goods	46.0	46.0	45.3	0	700
Food & Kindred Products	14.2	14.3	14.5	-100	-300
Textiles, Apparel & Leather Products	3.2	3.2	3.2	0	0
Paper & Allied Products	2.0	2.0	1.9	0	100
Printing & Publishing	13.6	13.7	13.5	-100	100
Chemicals & Allied Products	7.7	7.5	6.9	200	800
Petroleum, Coal & Plastic Products	5.3	5.3	5.3	0	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	68.3	67.8	67.0	500	1300
Railroad Transportation	1.9	1.9	2.0	0	-100
Trucking & Warehousing	14.3	14.1	13.6	200	700
Transportation by Air	16.7	16.5	16.8	200	-100
Communications	22.1	22.1	21.9	200	400
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	6.6	6.6	6.4	0	200
TRADE	203.0	204.5	201.9	-1500	1100
Wholesale Trade	56.4	56.2	56.5	200	-100
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	37.1	37.0	37.3	100	-200
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	19.3	19.2	19.2	100	100
Retail Trade	146.6	148.3	145.4	-1700	1200
General Merchandise,Accessory Stores	23.2	23.0	23.4	200	-200
Food Stores	22.9	25.9	22.8	-3000	100
Automotive Dealers & Svc. Stations	15.3	15.1	15.2	200	100
Eating & Drinking Places	54.7	54.1	54.2	600	500
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	64.2	63.6	64.4	600	-200
Depository Institutions	14.6	14.5	14.8	100	-200
Nondepository Institutions	6.7	6.7	6.7	0	0
Insurance	19.9	19.9	19.9	0	0
Real Estate	14.5	14.1	14.7	400	-200
SERVICES	229.3	226.3	223.8	3000	5500
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11.2	10.8	11.2	400	0
Personal Services	9.0	8.9	9.2	100	-200
Business Services	56.0	55.5	54.0	500	2000
Amusement & Rec. Svc., Inc. Motion Pic	13.3	12.3	12.9	1000	400
Health Services	54.4	53.8	53.1	600	1300
Hospitals	24.4	24.1	24.2	300	200
Legal Services	10.1	9.9	9.9	200	200
Educational Services	8.9	9.2	8.3	-300	600
Social Services	11.2	11.1	10.9	100	300
Engineering & Management Services	24.8	24.7	24.1	100	700
Agricultural Services	5.6	5.3	5.4	300	200
GOVERNMENT	133.4	134.3	129.4	-900	4000
Federal Government	34.8	34.5	33.1	300	1700
State Government	25.8	27.4	25.8	-1600	0
State Education	9.7	11.0	9.4	-1300	300
Local Government	72.8	72.4	70.5	400	2300
Local Education	39.8	40.7	38.2	-900	1600
LABOR DISPUTANTS	0.1	0.1	0.0	0	100

BOULDER-LONGMONT MSA AND COLORADO SPRINGS MSA
LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

BOULDER-LONGMONT MSA (Boulder County)	JUN 2/ 1990	MAY 3/ 1990	JUN 1989	CHANGE FROM MONTH AGO	CHANGE FROM YEAR AGO
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (In Thousands).	137.6	136.9	133.7	700	3900
(by place of residence)				0	0
UNEMPLOYMENT 4/	5.5	4.9	6.9	600	-1400
Unemployment (%)	4.0	3.6	5.2	400	-1200
EMPLOYMENT	132.1	132.0	126.8	100	5300
Nonagricultural 5/	129.2	129.3	125.0	-100	4200
Agricultural	2.9	2.7	1.8	200	1100
WAGE & SALARY 6/ (by place of work)	115.5	116.4	113.5	-900	2000
GOODS PRODUCING	35.0	34.5	34.7	500	300
SERVICE PRODUCING	80.5	81.9	78.8	-1400	1700
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	4.3	4.0	4.1	300	200
MANUFACTURING	30.7	30.5	30.6	200	100
Durable Goods	24.4	24.3	24.8	100	-400
Nondurable Goods	6.3	6.2	5.8	100	500
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	2.4	2.4	2.4	0	0
TRADE	24.0	24.0	24.0	0	0
Wholesale Trade	3.3	3.3	3.3	0	0
Retail Trade	20.7	20.7	20.7	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	8.4	8.4	8.4	0	0
Retail, Exc. Eating & Drinking Pl	12.3	12.3	12.3	0	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	4.2	4.3	4.2	-100	0
Depository & Nondepository Institution	1.9	2.0	1.9	-100	0
SERVICES	28.3	28.2	26.4	100	1900
GOVERNMENT	21.6	23.0	21.8	-1400	-200
Federal Government	2.9	2.8	2.6	100	300
State Government	8.7	10.3	9.3	-1600	-600
State Education	8.5	10.0	9.0	-1500	-500
Local Government	10.0	9.9	9.9	100	100
Local Education	5.2	5.4	5.2	-200	0
LABOR DISPUTANTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0

COLORADO SPRINGS MSA (El Paso County)	JUN 2/ 1990	MAY 3/ 1990	JUN 1989	CHANGE FROM MONTH AGO	CHANGE FROM YEAR AGO
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (In Thousands).	195.1	191.5	192.4	3600	2700
(by place of residence)				0	0
UNEMPLOYMENT 4/	13.4	11.6	14.8	1800	-1400
Unemployment (%)	6.9	6.1	7.7	800	-800
EMPLOYMENT	181.7	179.9	177.6	1800	4100
Nonagricultural 5/	179.3	177.6	176.1	1700	3200
Agricultural	2.4	2.3	1.5	100	900
WAGE & SALARY 6/ (by place of work)	157.5	156.9	157.0	600	500
GOODS PRODUCING	31.2	30.9	31.7	300	-500
SERVICE PRODUCING	126.3	126.0	125.3	300	1000
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	7.1	6.7	7.3	400	-200
MANUFACTURING	24.1	24.2	24.4	-100	-300
Durable Goods	18.5	18.6	19.4	-100	-900
Nondurable Goods	5.6	5.6	5.0	0	600
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	6.1	6.1	5.8	0	300
TRADE	36.7	37.3	36.5	-600	200
Wholesale Trade	5.3	5.3	5.4	0	-100
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	3.7	3.7	3.8	0	-100
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	1.6	1.6	1.6	0	0
Retail Trade	31.4	32.0	31.1	-600	300
Eating & Drinking Places	13.4	13.3	13.0	100	400
Retail, Exc. Eating & Drinking Pl	18.0	18.7	18.1	-700	-100
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	9.0	9.0	9.1	0	-100
Depository & Nondepository Institution	2.9	2.9	3.0	0	-100
SERVICES	44.7	43.3	43.4	1400	1300
GOVERNMENT	29.8	30.3	30.5	-500	-700
Federal Government	9.7	9.8	9.6	-100	100
State Government	2.5	2.8	2.4	-300	100
State Education	1.8	2.2	1.8	-400	0
Local Government	17.6	17.7	18.5	-100	-900
Local Education	9.6	9.9	9.6	-300	0
LABOR DISPUTANTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0

COLORADO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

COLORADO AREA	June 1990 PRE TOTAL LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOY	TOTAL UN-EMP	% UN-EMP	--	May 1990 REV TOTAL LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOY	TOTAL UN-EMP	% UN-EMP
Alamosa	6388	5981	407	6.4	--	6348	6016	332	5.2
Archuleta	2754	2606	148	5.4	--	2673	2523	150	5.6
Baca	2747	2652	95	3.5	--	2595	2547	48	1.8
Bent	2526	2360	166	6.6	--	2347	2269	78	3.3
Chaffee	6861	6554	307	4.5	--	6538	6127	411	6.3
Cheyenne	1301	1246	55	4.2	--	1244	1204	40	3.2
Clear Creek	2771	2542	229	8.3	--	2700	2482	218	8.1
Co. Springs MSA	195088	181688	13400	6.9	--	191480	179874	11606	6.1
Conejos	2845	2519	326	11.5	--	2719	2435	284	10.4
Costilla	1232	1066	166	13.5	--	1166	1038	128	11.0
Crowley	1873	1838	35	1.9	--	1787	1755	32	1.8
Custer	836	801	35	4.2	--	835	777	58	6.9
Delta	9089	8366	723	8.0	--	8851	8110	741	8.4
Den-Bldr CMSA	1035656	985495	50161	4.8	--	1019771	976268	43503	4.3
-Bldr-Lgmont MSA	137611	132101	5510	4.0	--	136856	131983	4873	3.6
-Denver MSA	898045	853394	44651	5.0	--	882915	844285	38630	4.4
---Adams	151381	142636	8745	5.8	--	148771	141114	7657	5.1
---Arapahoe	217444	208569	8875	4.1	--	213948	206343	7605	3.6
---Denver	268164	252511	15653	5.8	--	263141	249815	13326	5.1
---Douglas	23686	22649	1037	4.4	--	23348	22407	941	4.0
---Jefferson	237370	227028	10342	4.4	--	233706	224605	9101	3.9
Dolores	1136	1104	32	2.8	--	1145	1079	66	5.8
Eagle	12246	11701	545	4.5	--	11702	10831	871	7.4
Elbert	4161	3925	236	5.7	--	4021	3817	204	5.1
Ft. Collins-Loveland MSA	99304	94965	4339	4.4	--	99003	95021	3982	4.0
Fremont	11892	11160	732	6.2	--	11570	10839	731	6.3
Garfield	16228	15567	661	4.1	--	15888	15087	801	5.0
Gilpin	2214	2161	53	2.4	--	1494	1440	54	3.6
Grand	5028	4839	189	3.8	--	4722	4454	268	5.7
Greeley MSA	76483	72347	4136	5.4	--	73824	70626	3198	4.3
Gunnison	5530	5211	319	5.8	--	5414	4961	453	8.4
Hinsdale	650	638	12	1.8	--	429	411	18	4.2
Huerfano	2613	2414	199	7.6	--	2517	2331	186	7.4
Jackson	1043	1015	28	2.7	--	1017	979	38	3.7
Kiowa	1229	1190	39	3.2	--	1172	1138	34	2.9
Kit Carson	4792	4730	62	1.3	--	4606	4554	52	1.1
Lake	1633	1409	224	13.7	--	1686	1372	314	18.6
La Plata	16851	16163	688	4.1	--	16660	15715	945	5.7
Las Animas	5215	4829	386	7.4	--	5220	4781	439	8.4
Lincoln	2799	2697	102	3.6	--	2699	2609	90	3.3
Logan	10367	9995	372	3.6	--	9955	9683	272	2.7
Mesa	43804	41251	2553	5.8	--	42713	40268	2445	5.7
Mineral	273	259	14	5.1	--	176	156	20	11.4
Moffat	5198	4851	347	6.7	--	5119	4728	391	7.6
Montezuma	9868	9193	675	6.8	--	9337	8698	639	6.8
Montrose	12622	11476	1146	9.1	--	12341	11458	883	7.2
Morgan	11012	10384	628	5.7	--	10659	10164	495	4.6
Otero	9314	8646	668	7.2	--	9008	8429	579	6.4
Ouray	2396	2253	143	6.0	--	1569	1447	122	7.8
Park	3881	3664	217	5.6	--	3402	3198	204	6.0
Phillips	2724	2650	74	2.7	--	2601	2551	50	1.9
Pitkin	8998	8448	550	6.1	--	8120	7207	913	11.2
Prowers	6892	6520	372	5.4	--	6741	6356	385	5.7
Pueblo MSA	52894	49306	3588	6.8	--	51449	48214	3235	6.3
Rio Blanco	3056	2950	106	3.5	--	3011	2873	138	4.6
Rio Grande	5406	4812	594	11.0	--	4967	4606	361	7.3
Routt	7751	7400	351	4.5	--	7748	7037	711	9.2
Saguache	2127	1716	411	19.3	--	1823	1651	172	9.4
San Juan	709	677	32	4.5	--	576	548	28	4.9
San Miguel	2473	2330	143	5.8	--	2144	1906	238	11.1
Sedgwick	1707	1684	23	1.3	--	1657	1627	30	1.8
Summit	8333	7959	374	4.5	--	8177	7574	603	7.4
Teller	6639	6290	349	5.3	--	5518	5228	290	5.3
Washington	3139	3072	67	2.1	--	3000	2948	52	1.7
Yuma	5809	5700	109	1.9	--	5583	5475	108	1.9
COLORADO	1770408	1677267	93141	5.3	--	1733235	1649502	83733	4.8

All estimates made in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and adjusted to Current Population Survey data. Estimates not seasonally adjusted.
Colorado Dept. of Labor & Emp., Labor Mkt. Info. August 1990.

COLORADO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
June 1989

County Name	Total Labor Force	Total Employed	Total Unemployed	Percent Unemployed
Alamosa	5845	5342	503	8.6
Archuleta	2546	2394	152	6.0
Baca	2132	2052	80	3.8
Bent	2202	2050	152	6.9
Chaffee	6671	6263	408	6.1
Cheyenne	1077	1005	72	6.7
Clear Creek	2579	2340	239	9.3
Co. Springs MSA	192322	177561	14761	7.7
Conejos	2477	2118	359	14.5
Costilla	1193	864	329	27.6
Crowley	1628	1518	110	6.8
Custer	731	689	42	5.7
Delta	8276	7422	854	10.3
Den-Bldr CMSA	1008742	947706	61036	6.1
-Bldr-Lgmont MSA	133692	126782	6910	5.2
-Denver MSA	875050	820924	54126	6.2
---Adams	147412	137209	10203	6.9
---Arapahoe	211152	200634	10518	5.0
---Denver	262021	242903	19118	7.3
---Douglas	22963	21787	1176	5.1
---Jefferson	231502	218390	13112	5.7
Dolores	1076	1016	60	5.6
Eagle	11454	10874	580	5.1
Elbert	3868	3592	276	7.1
Ft. Collins-Loveland MSA	95201	90269	4932	5.2
Fremont	11798	10792	1006	8.5
Garfield	15694	14807	887	5.7
Gilpin	2064	1977	87	4.2
Grand	4587	4318	269	5.9
Greeley MSA	68620	64311	4309	6.3
Gunnison	4788	4504	284	5.9
Hinsdale	585	570	15	2.6
Huerfano	2395	2089	306	12.8
Jackson	916	876	40	4.4
Kiowa	927	905	22	2.4
Kit Carson	3919	3812	107	2.7
Lake	1607	1353	254	15.8
La Plata	16187	15355	832	5.1
Las Animas	4954	4413	541	10.9
Lincoln	2273	2206	67	2.9
Logan	9207	8813	394	4.3
Mesa	42297	39046	3251	7.7
Mineral	267	242	25	9.4
Moffat	5016	4560	456	9.1
Montezuma	9572	8748	824	8.6
Montrose	11982	10789	1193	10.0
Morgan	9851	9166	685	7.0
Otero	8214	7489	725	8.8
Ouray	2227	2097	130	5.8
Park	3659	3402	257	7.0
Phillips	2152	2100	52	2.4
Pitkin	8371	7763	608	7.3
Prowers	6300	5812	488	7.7
Pueblo MSA	50782	46381	4401	8.7
Rio Blanco	2716	2562	154	5.7
Rio Grande	4988	4298	690	13.8
Routt	7313	6810	503	6.9
Saguache	1739	1363	376	21.6
San Juan	661	636	25	3.8
San Miguel	2292	2113	179	7.8
Sedgwick	1435	1380	55	3.8
Summit	7619	7161	458	6.0
Teller	6041	5588	453	7.5
Washington	2544	2375	169	6.6
Yuma	4667	4518	149	3.2
COLORADO	1703249	1592576	110673	6.5

All estimates made in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and adjusted to Current Population Survey data. Estimates not seasonally adjusted.
Colorado Dept. of Labor & Emp., Labor Mkt. Info. August 1990.

COLORADO LABOR FORCE AVERAGES
January 1990 - June 1990

County Name	Total Labor Force	Total Employed	Total Unemployed	Percent Unemployed
Alamosa	6146	5736	410	6.7
Archuleta	2608	2411	197	7.6
Baca	2418	2339	79	3.3
Bent	2277	2178	99	4.3
Chaffee	6565	6117	448	6.8
Cheyenne	1154	1115	39	3.4
Clear Creek	2769	2571	198	7.2
Co. Springs MSA	190673	177767	12906	6.8
Conejos	2654	2289	365	13.8
Costilla	1099	953	146	13.3
Crowley	1717	1656	61	3.6
Custer	789	736	53	6.7
Delta	8500	7743	757	8.9
Den-Bldr CMSA	1015253	966437	48816	4.8
-Bldr-Lgmont MSA	136196	130788	5408	4.0
-Denver MSA	879057	835649	43408	4.9
---Adams	148520	139671	8849	6.0
---Arapahoe	212463	204233	8230	3.9
---Denver	262514	247260	15254	5.8
---Douglas	23181	22178	1003	4.3
---Jefferson	232380	222308	10072	4.3
Dolores	1084	1037	47	4.3
Eagle	14973	14039	934	6.2
Elbert	3916	3655	261	6.7
Ft. Collins-Loveland MSA	96536	91862	4674	4.8
Fremont	11512	10632	880	7.6
Garfield	15490	14584	906	5.8
Gilpin	1542	1471	71	4.6
Grand	5658	5376	282	5.0
Greeley MSA	71670	67823	3847	5.4
Gunnison	6150	5806	344	5.6
Hinsdale	447	431	16	3.6
Huerfano	2429	2204	225	9.3
Jackson	971	920	51	5.3
Kiowa	1078	1044	34	3.2
Kit Carson	4271	4195	76	1.8
Lake	1559	1370	189	12.1
La Plata	16496	15586	910	5.5
Las Animas	5063	4619	444	8.8
Lincoln	2520	2432	88	3.5
Logan	9539	9194	345	3.6
Mesa	42068	39297	2771	6.6
Mineral	224	196	28	12.5
Moffat	4992	4590	402	8.1
Montezuma	8953	8169	784	8.8
Montrose	12031	11025	1006	8.4
Morgan	10435	9832	603	5.8
Otero	8776	8029	747	8.5
Ouray	1691	1527	164	9.7
Park	3386	3168	218	6.4
Phillips	2418	2357	61	2.5
Pitkin	10252	9609	643	6.3
Prowers	6438	6065	373	5.8
Pueblo MSA	50580	46818	3762	7.4
Rio Blanco	2894	2754	140	4.8
Rio Grande	4862	4415	447	9.2
Routt	9062	8547	515	5.7
Saguache	1754	1526	228	13.0
San Juan	544	494	50	9.2
San Miguel	2933	2716	217	7.4
Sedgwick	1564	1511	53	3.4
Summit	10118	9666	452	4.5
Teller	5521	5170	351	6.4
Washington	2798	2709	89	3.2
Yuma	5218	5062	156	3.0
COLORADO	1727027	1633576	93451	5.4

All estimates made in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and adjusted to Current Population Survey data. Estimates not seasonally adjusted.
Colorado Dept. of Labor & Emp., Labor Mkt. Info. August 1990.

COLORADO LABOR FORCE AVERAGES
January 1989 - June 1989

County Name	Total Labor Force	Total Employed	Total Unemployed	Percent Unemployed
Alamosa	6002	5472	530	8.8
Archuleta	2484	2249	235	9.5
Baca	2036	1944	92	4.5
Bent	2063	1950	113	5.5
Chaffee	6527	6016	511	7.8
Cheyenne	1030	967	63	6.1
Clear Creek	2686	2450	236	8.8
Co. Springs MSA	186992	172500	14492	7.8
Conejos	2509	2061	448	17.9
Costilla	1094	851	243	22.2
Crowley	1572	1458	114	7.3
Custer	700	644	56	8.0
Delta	8198	7266	932	11.4
Den-Bldr CMSA	996917	937787	59130	5.9
-Bldr-Lgmont MSA	132996	126191	6805	5.1
-Denver MSA	863921	811596	52325	6.1
---Adams	146484	135650	10834	7.4
---Arapahoe	208261	198354	9907	4.8
---Denver	258110	240143	17967	7.0
---Douglas	22688	21540	1148	5.1
---Jefferson	228379	215909	12470	5.5
Dolores	1031	974	57	5.5
Eagle	14346	13497	849	5.9
Elbert	3719	3453	266	7.2
Ft. Collins-Loveland MSA	94463	88882	5581	5.9
Fremont	11445	10413	1032	9.0
Garfield	15294	14239	1055	6.9
Gilpin	1303	1218	85	6.5
Grand	5246	4987	259	4.9
Greeley MSA	67440	62715	4725	7.0
Gunnison	5649	5308	341	6.0
Hinsdale	405	391	14	3.5
Huerfano	2276	2004	272	12.0
Jackson	881	836	45	5.1
Kiowa	917	860	57	6.2
Kit Carson	3758	3636	122	3.2
Lake	1555	1328	227	14.6
La Plata	16062	14976	1086	6.8
Las Animas	4850	4347	503	10.4
Lincoln	2211	2120	91	4.1
Logan	8886	8504	382	4.3
Mesa	41270	37906	3364	8.2
Mineral	229	197	32	14.0
Moffat	4955	4453	502	10.1
Montezuma	8939	7985	954	10.7
Montrose	11664	10396	1268	10.9
Morgan	9656	8911	745	7.7
Otero	8173	7300	873	10.7
Ouray	1582	1469	113	7.1
Park	3073	2842	231	7.5
Phillips	2062	1996	66	3.2
Pitkin	9640	9142	498	5.2
Prowers	6152	5645	507	8.2
Pueblo MSA	49211	44638	4573	9.3
Rio Blanco	2680	2510	170	6.3
Rio Grande	4745	4201	544	11.5
Routt	8693	8120	573	6.6
Saguache	1528	1306	222	14.5
San Juan	515	464	51	9.9
San Miguel	2822	2594	228	8.1
Sedgwick	1407	1323	84	6.0
Summit	9977	9374	603	6.0
Teller	5236	4772	464	8.9
Washington	2407	2250	157	6.5
Yuma	4439	4278	161	3.6
COLORADO	1683594	1572376	111218	6.6

All estimates made in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and adjusted to Current Population Survey data. Estimates not seasonally adjusted.
Colorado Dept. of Labor & Emp., Labor Mkt. Info. August 1990.

HOURS AND EARNINGS FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES 7/

COLORADO

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JUN 2/ 1990	MAY 3/ 1990	JUN 1989	JUN 2/ 1990	MAY 3/ 1990	JUN 1989	JUN 2/ 1990	MAY 3/ 1990	JUN 1989
CONSTRUCTION	$507.67	$495.98	$490.39	39.6	38.9	39.2	$12.82	$12.75	$12.51
MANUFACTURING	$456.77	$448.69	$420.09	41.6	41.7	40.2	$10.98	$10.76	$10.45
Durable Goods	$451.61	$441.38	$432.22	41.7	41.6	41.4	$10.83	$10.61	$10.44
Nondurable Goods	$465.92	$458.96	$400.62	41.6	41.8	38.3	$11.20	$10.98	$10.46

DENVER MSA (Adams, Arapahoe, Denver, Douglas and Jefferson Counties)

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JUN 2/ 1990	MAY 3/ 1990	JUN 1989	JUN 2/ 1990	MAY 3/ 1990	JUN 1989	JUN 2/ 1990	MAY 3/ 1990	JUN 1989
CONSTRUCTION	$528.15	$512.78	$513.78	39.8	38.7	39.4	$13.27	$13.25	$13.04
MANUFACTURING	$507.47	$506.74	$470.15	40.5	41.4	40.6	$12.53	$12.24	$11.58
Durable Goods	$514.35	$519.90	$479.23	40.5	42.2	41.6	$12.70	$12.32	$11.52
Nondurable Goods	$499.34	$493.70	$462.11	40.4	40.6	39.7	$12.36	$12.16	$11.64

SELECTED MONTHLY ACTIVITIES

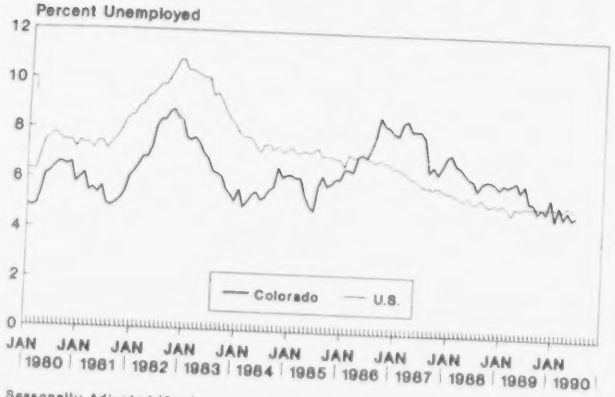
	COLORADO 8/			DENVER AREA		
	JUN 1990	MAY 1990	JUN 1989	JUN 1990	MAY 1990	JUN 1989
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE						
Initial Claims	8,900	10,969	9,860	4,585	5,328	4,968
Continued Claims	84,030	108,303	93,191	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Number of Weeks Compensated	65,565	83,757	74,604	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Amount of Benefits Paid	$10,879,684	$13,842,329	$11,784,253	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Benefit Funds Available	$264,960,390	$274,157,241	$191,656,136	---	---	---
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE						
New Applications for Work	19,270	20,104	20,108	9,384	9,702	10,010
Nonagricultural Placements	8,950	7,627	9,632	2,737	2,426	3,287
Agricultural Placements	553	479	645	248	231	284

AREA LABOR FORCE COMPARISONS

May 1990 - In Thousands

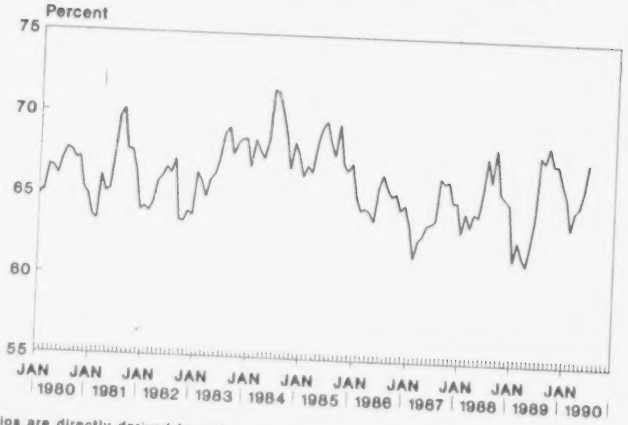
	United States 3/	Colorado 3/	Arizona	Idaho	Montana	New Mexico	Utah	Wyoming
Civilian Labor Force	124,640	1733.2	1726.1	500.8	407.4	704.3	788.3	244.0
Unemployment	6,363	83.7	93.3	28.9	22.8	45.7	37.9	12.5
Unemployment Rate(%)	5.1	4.8	5.4	5.8	5.6	6.5	4.8	5.1
Employment	118,277	1649.5	1632.8	471.9	384.6	658.6	750.4	231.5

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
COLORADO AND U.S. (S.A.)



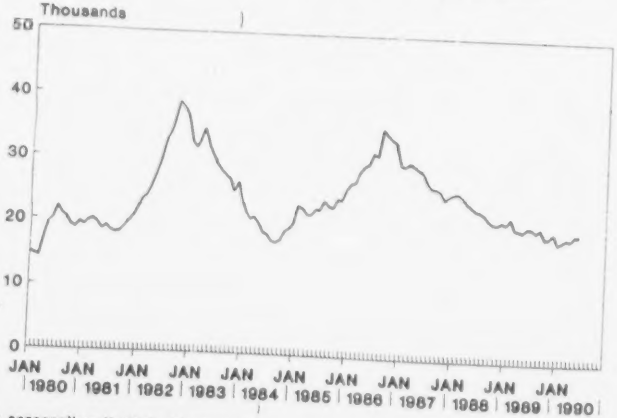
Data Seasonally Adjusted (S.A.)
Colorado Dept. of Labor and Employment,
Labor Market Information

CPS EMPLOYMENT-POPULATION RATIO



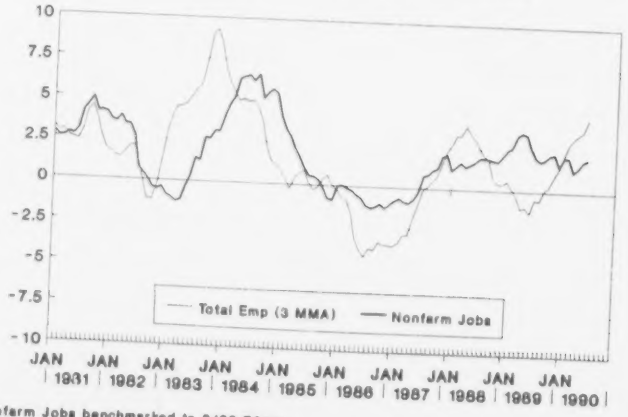
Ratios are directly derived from the
monthly Colorado CPS and contain
substantial sampling variability

COLORADO CONTINUED UI CLAIMS (S.A.)



Data seasonally adjusted and represent
persons with no earnings filing during
week including the 12th of each month

% OVER-THE-YEAR CHANGE
Total Employment vs. Nonfarm Jobs



Nonfarm Jobs benchmarked to 3/89 ES202.
Total Employment benchmarked to 1989 CPS

Hunter Douglas Duette, a maker of energy-efficient window shades, recently dedicated its new office and manufacturing complex near the Boulder Turnpike in Broomfield.

FOOTNOTES TO DATA TABLES

Estimates made in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Labor force components are adjusted to Current Population Survey Data. Estimates not seasonally adjusted where otherwise noted.

1/ Data is seasonally adjusted. Recurrent yearly movements in labor force data associated with the Current Population Survey have been isolated and removed by the X-11-ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method. Industry data series detail may not add to totals because they have been independently adjusted. Effects of irregularities such as unseasonal weather, strikes, etc. on the trend-cycle component of individual series have been reduced by graduated treatment of extremes.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Revised.

4/ Residents unemployed during the week including the 12th of the month.

5/ Includes residence adjusted nonagricultural wage and salary workers, self-employed, unpaid family, domestic workers and labor disputants.

6/ Estimates of all full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Excluded are self-employed, unpaid family, domestic workers and members of the Armed Forces. Estimates based on March 1989 benchmark utilizing 1987 Standard Industrial Classification Codes. Only subsectors for which an adequate estimating sample is available are shown. Due to rounding, sum of major industry sectors may not equal total.

7/ Averages, prepared by the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, based upon data for full and part-time production, working supervisory, and related employees who worked during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Average earnings are computed on a "gross" basis and may reflect change in basic hourly and incentive wage rates. Average hourly earnings are not wage rates but averages of gross earnings of all employees below administrative level.

8/ The Colorado statewide totals for number of weeks compensated and amount of benefits paid include counts relating to lost checks and previous benefit underpayments under the regular State Unemployment Insurance Program.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY (CPS) - Is the official survey instrument for measuring labor force attachment in the United States. A survey of about 56,000 households is conducted throughout the nation each month by trained interviewers. Employment and unemployment data for Colorado reflect responses of approximately 800 households within the State which are represented in the CPS sample.

EMPLOYED PERSONS - Are individuals 16 or older who worked at least one hour for pay or profit or worked at least 15 unpaid hours in a family business during the survey week. Individuals are also counted as employed if they had a job but did not work because they are ill, on vacation, in a labor dispute or prevented from working because of bad weather or personal reasons. Each person is counted only once by place of their residence. Persons in the Armed Forces are excluded.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS - Are those individuals 16 or over who did no work during the survey week, were available to work and had taken specific actions to find a job during the last four weeks. Persons who have been laid off subject to call-back or are waiting to begin a new job within 30 days are also classified as unemployed.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the employed and unemployed. i.e., as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Labor Market Information
251 East Twelfth Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80203 (303) 894-2575

US OFFICIAL MAIL
Postage and Fees Paid
Employment Security Mail
LAB-449
NVE
COLO
METER
045

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Penalty For Private Use, $300

FIRST CLASS

If your address has changed or is about to change, please indicate on your mailing label and return to the above address.

If you do **NOT** desire to continue receiving this material, please check here ☐ and return this page to the above address.